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## Perennius Marmore.

From a great mass of communications to THE SUN proposing one or another form for public appreciation of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S service to peace and divilisation we single out this letter, not for approval but for reprobation:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I propose as a testimonial to the services of THEODORS ROOSEVELT in the cause of peace that the Carnegie Peace Palace to be erected at The Hague contain a marble statue of the great Peacemaker, of heroic size, to be contributed by his friends in America; and that the architects who are to prepare the plans select a conspicuous site which might appropriately be the center of a grand rotunds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 81."

The name attached to the foregoing letter appears in the official directory as Chief of the Law Division in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. Even though it be the same Mr. TUPPER that proposes the marble statue at The Hague, the circumstance that he is an officeholder under the present Administration warrants no reflection upon the sincerity of his admiration of the President's achievement or the disinterestedness of his suggestion. It is not the source of the heroic statue idea that we criticize, but the idea itself. We may be mistaken, but we are

strongly inclined to believe that the first person to condemn and squelch such a plan as is here suggested would be the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT himself. He must be uncommonly happy at the present moment, not only over the success of his efforts to stop the war but also over the universal recognition of his preeminence as a maker of peace and of history. No man could well be human and not be proud of the deed and of the unprecedented volume of the gratulation that is poured upon him from every quarter. But we do not think that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S bosom is so inflated by this remarkable triumph, or his cranial diameter so enlarged, that he is now prepared to pose for a statue of heroic size, to be erected during his lifetime, at the expense of his American admirers, at the center of a grand rotunda in Mr. CARNEGIE's palace in The Hague; or that he could contemplate in any other than a humorous aspect the proposal of a subscription to establish him as the principal deity in the great international Temple of Peace.

That would be an awful responsibility for THEODORE ROOSEVELT to undertake, at the age of forty-seven!

are his already, carved in something more enduring then the stone of Paros. or of Pentelieus of of Carrara.

# The City Debt Limitation.

The State Constitution adopted by the voters in 1894 provided that no county or city should become indebted to an amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation therein. This restriction is on the permanent debt and a modified by these provisions of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution as it is now:

"This section shall not prevent such county. city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. . . This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actucontained or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are tesued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption . . . All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water . . shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise

The Constitution in the same article contained a clause providing that whenever the boundaries of a city should become the same as those of a county the power of the county to become indebted should cease, but that "the debt of the county at that time existing" should not be included as a part of the city debt. When the present city of New York was created four counties were included in its boundaries. For this situation the Constitution made no provision. In order to meet it an amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the people in 1899, and approved by them, under which the debts of the counties making up the city were excluded from the city debt in the computation of its debt incurring capacity. This amendment became operative on January 1, 1900. On that date the aggregate of the county debts which had been koned as part of the city debt was \$29,219,820.04. The debt incurring capacity of the municipality was increased immediately by that amount, and on ment, a good deal of which will doubt-January 1, 1900, the city found itself with less be supplied by Canadian mills and a margin of \$47,431,958.73, whereas had shops, but there is every probability the county debts been included in the that directly or indirectly material of computation the margin would have great value will be obtained from our side been only \$18,212,138.69. July 1, 1905,

the county debts had been reduced to **\$23,585,708.26.** 

the Constitution under which the bonds issued for water supply purposes after January 1, 1904, shall be excluded from the computation of the city debt in determining its debt incurring margin. The proposed amendment would add this

clause to the sentences quoted above: "Except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, 1904, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so in cluded."

The water bonds issued between January 1, 1904, and August 1, 1905, amounted to \$12,828,498.26, and if the voters approve of this amendment this fall these and all obligations issued for water supply in the future will be excluded from the city debt when Father KNICKERBOCKER'S borrowing margin is to be ascertained. New York's bonded debt on July 1, 1905, was \$458,297,321.82. Its borrowing margin was \$75,999,799.85, figured on the real estate assessments for 1905. That is, city bonds to the amount of \$76,000,000 could be issued before the constitutional debt limit was reached. The exclusion of the water bonds issued since 1899 from the computation would increase the margin to \$88,000,000. The amount of the bonds to be issued by the city for the extension of the water system hereafter cannot be given now with any degree of accuracy,

but it will be very large. The arguments in favor of this amendment are that the Water Department is self-supporting and able to stand alone, and that if the enormous sums that must be expended on the extension and development of the system in the future are included in the city debt, it will be impossible to carry on any other municipal undertaking for years to come. The amendment has the approval of the municipal government. The Finance Department favors it heartily. Among the proposed amendments as they will be printed on the official ballot it will come first.

### The Reversed Spoon.

The spoon that is not reversible when occasion requires and the hand consents is not much of a utensil.

The arrangement between the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, as announced officially yesterday morning, will delight all lovers of the beautiful, the good and the true.

This is not restitution. It would be cold blooded and un-Christmas-like to call it so. It is simply a demonstration, satisfactory to the Hon. PAUL MORTON, that a really able ladle can be made to work both ways.

The New Law Against Graft. The so-called Anti-tipping law, which went into effect yesterday, is really an anti-commission law. It does not forbid tips to waiters and others whom the recipients of their services would reward. These tips are purely voluntary and a mere return for courtesy and fidelity, advantageous not less to their employers than to the recipients. They are not given for the purpose of corrupting the receiver so far as concerns his duty to his employer.

So far from that, certain employers take tips into consideration in fixing the scale of wages which they pay. A waiter, for example, must depend on tips for a large part of the pay he gets. In some cases the opportunity for tips may sound. "Surry," "cluset," "culerny," be so rich that a ser vant is required rely on them wholly for remuneration.

The purpose of the new law is expressed in the provision making these guilty

of a misdemeanor: "An agent, employee or servant who, without the knowledge and consent of his principal, employer or master, requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement of with an under standing that he shall act in any particular manner to his principal's, employer's or master's business or an agent, employee or servant who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for spother, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus."

The giving or promising such a commission or gratuity without the knowledge and consent of the employer is also made a misdemeanor, and the of the bonds issued to provide for the supply of penalty provided is a fine of not less water shall not exceed twenty years and a sinking than \$10 nor more than \$500. or both than \$10 nor more than \$500, or both fine and imprisonment for not more than one year.

The act unquestionably strikes at an evil which is corrupting a large part of the employed. The habit of demanding and getting commissions by servants and purchasing and employing agents is widespread. Of course, it takes the bloom off honesty. It destroys self-respect. It reduces those who acquire it to the level of a base servility. It is a nasty form of breach

of trust Whether it can be stopped by this law is a very doubtful matter. Such a law, however, may give dealers a pretext for doing what they ought to have done without the law, that is, refusing absolutely to pay commissions to the dishonest servants who attempt to exact them.

# Canada's New Transcontinental Rail-

way. On August 25 the first sod was turned for Canada's new transcontinental railway line, the Grand Trunk Pacific. The new road will mean much to Canada. It will also mean something to the United States. Its cost will probably be not far from \$175,000,000. Its construction and operation will call for an immense quantity of tools, materials and equipof the border.

But this immediate market for materials and supplies is a minor considera-It is now proposed to extend the city's | tion. The new line will open a vast area. debt incurring capacity still further to cettlement and productive industry.

by the adoption of an amendment to Twenty years ago Canada's great northwest was a wilderness. In 1901, the latest census year, its products were valued at \$60,000,000. The figures for today cannot be given, but they are far in excess of those of 1901. The new route will give them still greater impetus. The Grand Trunk Pacific will undoubtedly, as did the Canadian Pacific, make

its own business.

We are not impressed with the immediate possibilities of the eastern section of this line, but the Canadians believed in it enough to provide the money for its construction. The present Government-owned Intercolonial line, eastward from Montreal to the coast, has been a convenience and perhaps a necessity, but it has been a financial burden on the country. The new line must to some extent compete with it, with probable injury to the interests of both. The claim has been made that the Transcontinental, where it comes into competition with the Intercolonial, can, by reason of its much lower grades and easier curves, carry freight for about 60 per cent. of the cost of transporta-

tion over its rival. The success of the western section is little short of assured. When the contract for the Canadian Pacific was signed, in 1880, there were many who pronounced the enterprise a piece of utter folly. It now runs two express trains daily from Montreal to the Pacific coast. It operates more than 11,000 miles of line, and its stock stands high in the market. The Grand Trunk Pacific may not in so short a time rival the experience of the older road, but a quarter of a century from now its trains will run through busy towns and vast fields of the best wheat in the world.

### Yankee Accent.

We hate to believ our Green Mountain friend, the Burangton News, when it assures us that "the Yankee accent is dying out." Even in that new New England world of French Canadians, Italians and other foreign stocks, we hope that "Haow air ye?" still gladdens the ear. Yet the Burlingtonian is sure that "even in remotest parts of Vermont the long drawn 'caow' and 'naow' and kindred words are rarely heard. So much the worse. The kindly native tang, the provincial stamp of speech, are welcome to all but pedantic and priggish long ears. The final "a" sounded as "i" in "pin," "Ameriky," 'Africy," "Cuby"; "European" with the accent on the antepenultimate, a pronunciation that even Mr. SEWARD is said to have used; the sloughing off of final "g" in "ing"; the adding of "h" to height, thus pronouncing it as MILTON spelled it; the little "vulgarisms" like "git," probably reminiscences of the speech of our ancestors: they have their charm, especially as one grows older and returns to his first love.

If we may judge by books, dialect never flourished more than in these days of trolleys and cheap travel and citified country. Mrs. WILKINS-FREEMAN hears dialect enough in New England. Probably Mr. KIPLING detected strange intonations and lingo in Vermont, though nothing approaching the unintelligible hash in which he is pleased to compose. In Maine, lovely Maine, there are pronunciations which an outlander envies but can scarcely reproduce. "Coat," "boat," even "State," "Stet o' Maine," have their interesting variations of Pucahuntas"-why should everybod pronounce like everybody else?

The truth is that no universal uniformity prevails. The Southerner, the Westerner, the Middle Stater, the inhabitant of each several State, have their little peculiarities. The country is full of local dialects. Many of the peculiarities ascribed to the "Yankee" speech may be heard more or less over much of the country. Certain mountain dialects of the South may be more limited in their geographical distribution, but the Yankee of parts of Indiana and of the South will preserve the good old Yankee speech, even if it be truewhich we decline to admit-that HOSRA BIGLOW is "as extinct as the dodo." The other day we picked some good words out of the dictionary of "Terms Used in Forestry and Logging," mere drops out of the great ocean of special yet in the main essentially popular vocabularies. That strange and gifted speech "Pennsylvania Dutch" is still too little known. We see no reason why a man shouldn't be eager and proud to possess and treasure every particle of his native dialect, be it Floridian, Oregonian, Kansan. Even if he is not, if he loves that cheap plated "cosmopolitanism" which scorns the vernacular of the soil, he may be guiltily sure that his speech, and especially his vowels, bewrays him. Keep your ears open in a car, ferryboat or in the street, and you will catch many shades of "provincial"-and therefore thrice blessedintonation and pronunciation. Finally, even the snob will drop the prunes and prisms out of his mouth when he gets

We'll bet there's plenty of Yankee accent in Vermont still. If there isn't, our Burlington friend should visit, say, the Jerseys. In good, flat, nasal, twanging genuine Yankee speech the Jerseys outshine many of their neighbors. Scene and landscape seem to have affected the vocal organs.

Better stop that racetrack business in Pelham Bay Park, Mr. Commissioner SCHRADER!

The largest telescope owned by a private individual has been set up in ex-Governor E. C. Smith's observatory here.—News from St. Albans, Vt. Governor SMITH needs the telescope to observe the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS'S noble countenance. While Mr. FAIRBANKS was in Vermont immortalizing ETHAN ALLEN the clouds hid him from the people. Governor SMITH is determined not to be cheated out of a sight of the Wood Sawyer of North Meridian street when he visits Vermont again.

In the World's Work for September will be found many interesting portraits of men who are talked about. Two articles describe the Canadian North-west. The improvements made in Manila are described, and the revolt against the machine in Philadelphia. Other papers deal with railroad methods and railroad men, with the control of the Caribbean, with the peace conference. There is a

## PROSPECTS OF LIBERIA.

Sir Harry Johnston has recently returned from his third visit to Liberia. He reports many evidences of progress since his second sojourn in that country, fifteen years ago. The paper he prepared for the Royal Geographical Society, published in the Geographical Journal for August, contains many interesting facts that are not commonly known, and the deductions concerning the present condition and future of the negro republic, coming from a student of Africa who is so experienced and astute as Sir Harry Johnston, are of special value. On the whole, he has a very

favorable opinion of Liberia's prospects. He finds that the primeval forest which n 1885 grew down to the sea along the larger part of the coast has been cleared away in many places to make room for plantations and even settlements.

More than half of the country, which is nearly as large as New York State, is covered with dense forests. About 3,500 square miles are occupied by the plantations, gardens, towns and settlements of the Americo-Liberians, and 2,000 to 3,000 square miles of the forest have been cleared by the inligenous natives. About a third of the entire territory is the grass and park lands of the far interior occupied by the cattle raising Mandingo tribes.

Sir Harry is the first writer to express the confident belief that out of the dense forest is to come the great wealth of Liberia. This opinion is largely the result of the most recent explorations. We have never before heard of Liberia as likely to become one of the best sources of rubber in the world's trade. Sir Harry says that the wealth of this forest in india rubber producing trees, vines and bushes is without parallel in any other part of Africa except in one or two small areas of the Congo basin. There are at least twenty-two species producing salable rubber, including the well known Landolphia, from which most of the Congo rubber is derived, and the magnificent Funtumia elastica, which grows to an enormous height and whose rubber is worth from 75 cents to \$1 a pound. With the present practises in rubber collecting this great field should always be maintained at its full bearing capacity. The trade in Liberian rubber has as yet scarcely begun. Sir George Goldie, who introduced Para and Castillog rubbers into India; also says that rubber is to become

the greatest product of Liberia. Sir Harry says that the climate of Liberia is not so unhealthful for the white man as that of Sierra Leone, and mentions the curious fact that mosquitoes are few in number and are almost unknown in the forests. The subject has not yet been fully investigated, but the remarkable scarcity of mosquitoes should coincide with a less marked prevalence of malarial fevers than along the Ivory and Gold Coasts and Lagos. Mr. Alexander Whyte, who has just completed a special study of the flora of Liberia, in some comments on Sir Harry's paper says that the absence of mosquitoes is very extraordinary. There are a few on the coast, but they are scarcely ever found eight or ten miles in the interior, even in the swamps that would be thought to be the ideal home of these pests. He inclines to the view that there must be some hostile bacteria in the swamps that destroy the larvæ of the mosquito.

In Sir Harry Johnston's opinion the later generations of the negroes of American origin are taking hold of the work of developing the country with much more energy and intelligence than the early immigrants. They were born in the country and stand the climate better than their fathers. He mentions another reason, of which we have heard very little, for their greater efficiency in pioneering. He says the practise is increasing among them of intermarriage with the women of the fine. vigorous, native races, and he heartily commends it as a sensible idea. The negroes from America have not, as a rule, been able to raise large families of children. and they now number only 12,000 to 15,000 at 2.000.000.

Liberia will show in its development a negro state with English as the governmental language, a coast belt inhabited by negroes professing Christianity and wearing clothing of European cut, and a hinterland of Mohammedans dressed in the picturesque and suitable costume worn at the present day by the Mandingo cattle breeders, who probably number more than 300,000. The Mandingos have a slight infusion of Caucasian blood from North African tribes, are very industrious, have remarkable feeling for art, as is shown by their handiwork, are genuinely though not fanatically devoted to Mohammedan precepts, and are destined to play a notable part in the development of the country. Sir Harry regards the spread of Mohammedanism in the western and northern parts of Liberia as of immense benefit to the country, and it has been especially effective in diminishing the traffic in alcohol and in checking drunkenness.

In the last ten years there has been a marked advance in the good relations beween the American settlers and their native subjects, as many of them may fairly be called. Their chiefs and representatives from most parts of Liberia now meet at Monrovia from time, to time for consultation with the Government, and there is now no subject of disagreement between them. Curiously enough one result of this mild rule of black by black s that the white man is well received in all parts of Liberia; because he is welcomed by the Government and is not associated in the minds of the natives with conquest or oppression.

The explorer draws a favorable picture of the towns and plantations of the Liberians, all the settlements showing evidences of progress and a good degree of civilization and comfort. The houses, churches, offices and public buildings are substantial, well built and comely, but most of the streets are grass grown and neglected. Monrovia has a system of telephones connecting it with all the settlements on the St. Paul River.

The whole paper is a valuable contribu tion to recent information on Liberia. It s accompanied by an excellent map, showing the extent of the forest area, the areas occupied by the Americo-Liberians, the distribution of towns and native tribes and the rubber collecting stations thus far established.

Sins of the Non-Resident Real Estate Owner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The greatest ncouragers of mosquitoes, typhoid fever, &c. are non-resident owners of property. Vacant lots held evidently for speculation are covered with rank growths of weeds, and every little puddle concealed by these weeds becomes a home for the disease spreading mosquito. I can find nothing in the city ordinances or in the Sanitary Code to prevent this nuisance. Surely, in the light of present knowledge, this carelessness should re-The same non-residents are responsible for most

of the slippery places in winter. Occupants of premises who fall to clear snow from sidewalks are haled to court and fined. Mr. or Mrs. Non-Resident Owner of Squeedunk or Los Angeles cannot be reached.

Why should not the city clean sidewalks after nowfalls and clear vacant lots of weeds, charging the cost to the property owners, such charges being liens against the property, the same as for overdue

water rates, taxes and assessments for improve-

POLISH SONG IN NEW YORK.

Program of Next Week's Festival of the Alliance of Polish Singers of America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From all quarters of the United States hundreds of Polish songsters are flocking to New York city this week, and when Mayor McClellan welcomes the assemblage gathered in Terrace Garden on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 3, he will see on the stage about 600 Polish singers, many of whom have traveled hundreds

of miles to be present. with the decision of the last convention (in Milwaukee, Sept. 6 and 7, 1903) of the Alliance of Polish Singers of America, the fifteenth convention of that alliance will be held in New York city on Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. The two greatest Polish singing societies

of New York city-the Harmonia of the borough of Manhattan and the Lutnia (Lute) of Brooklyn-have determined to make this convention of Polish singers indelible in the memory of the Polish community of New York and vicinity and creditable to Polish song. The committee of arrangements has labored diligently to render illustrious this of the convention is exceedingly rich. A beautiful memorial pamphlet, issued by the Harmonia Society of New York, gives a terse history of the Polish singing societies in the United States and sketches of those who have rendered services in the field of Polish

song.

Sunday evening, after the singers have been welcomed by Mayor McClellan, there will be a concert and a ball in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue. In the concert one of the greatest Polish-American amateurs. Mrs. Rose Kiolbassa-Kwasigroch of Chicago, will sing the soprang solo of the Polonaise from "Mignon" and Moniuszko's "The fir trees are murmuring on the mountain tops." Among other numbers on the program are Lincke's "Glowworms." alto solo by Miss Clementine Mallek of Milwaukee: Chopin's "Funeral March." by the chorus of the De Reszke Brothers Society of Nanticoke, Pa.; the aria from Halevy's "Jewess"; Gounod's "Anvil': Czubski's 'Jagiello," by the chorus of the Harmonia Society of New York: Dembinski's "Song About Our Country"; Wagner's "Pilgrims" Chorus, by the chorus of the De Reszke Brothers Society of Nanticoke, and Dembinski's "In Lithuania," by the united male choruses.

binski's "In Lithuania," by the united mase choruses.

Monday the singers will march from the Polish National Home, 404 East Fifteenth street, to St. Stanislaus's Polish Roman Catholic Church, on Seventh street, between Avenue A and First avenue, where they will attend mass, after which they will hold a session of the convention in Terrace Garden. In the evening there will be a singing contest for prizes and a banquet. Tuesday evening the singers will be received in Brooklyn by the Lutnia Society of that borough.

Wednesday will see the close of what promises to be the greatest convention of the Alliance of Polish Singers of America.

Waclaw Perrowset.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Mrs. Mackay and the Catholic Parochial TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As there is quite an erroneous interpretation in regard to Mrs. Katherine Mackay's communication, it is respectfully requested that a correct statement be issued

as an act of fustice to Father Duhigg.

It was not so much in the improper use of the word "Romanist" that Mrs. Mackay deserved his rebuke, but in the false assertion that parochial schools are a menace to our country. Perhaps if she fully understood the principles of true Christian charity inculcated in those attending these schools her idea of them would assume a more edifying aspect, and she would not consider or designate them so despicably.

certainly was very discourteous in expressing her refusal of the request in such partial assumption It was rather injudicious for Mrs. Mackay, in

demonstrating her religious tenets. JAMES F. ROGAM. BROOKLYN, Aug. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. Clarence Mackay's statement that "parochial schools are a menace to the country" is refuted by the many women and men of this country who have received their early training under the influence of the

I received my early training in a parochial school, and feel proud of the fact that I am to-day occupying one of the highest educational positions held out to women, and am as self-rellant and trus as any woman educated in a public school. It has been my aim in life to live up to the Christian doctrine imbued in the minds of all children who attend the parochial schools, and I feel gratified to think it was my good fortune to have received my edu-cation under such pure guidance.

I therefore do not agree with Mrs. Mackay in the stand she has taken in this matter, and I would also be interested to know in what way she considers parochial schools a menace to the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I went to a Catholic parochial school and my children also. They get a better practical education, as I know experience, for I am an employer. I regret to say, however, that I agree with the tatement of "Business Man" in this morning's Sun that most of the hangers-on around the sal

in New York are parochial school boys. I have been a drummer in New York for many years and have observed it with regret. This is the reason in my judgment: The Irish race are a very thoughtless and liberal minded race. They spend their money with business people that have no use for them except to make money

Foreign speaking Americans control the retail business of New York. This element boycotts the Irish, but the Irish do not retailate. In the Irish section the principal bus is to make their race poor. The result is, the Irish have no commercial pull; consequently the Irish start in life with an immense handicap. All races favor their own but the Celtic Irish.

Race favoritism in New York is so strong com mercially that the Celt very rarely rises to a post tion of over \$15 weekly. They have the ability, but not the commercial pull. While there are ex ceptions to my statements, in the main I know I am right. any Hall, by encouraging the Irish to

Tammany nail, by electrogging the instal to hold sinecures, has destroyed them as business men: besides, this business of politics, with its many temptations, very justly causes a prejudice an officeholding race. Until the Irish imitate the narrow minded clannishness and the sober, industrious the other successful races of New York their will become loungers around the saloons. Eng-

land is not the cause of your poor commer success in New York, my countrymen; it is y PATRICK B. BYRNE. NEW YORK, Aug. 80. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The status

of the parochial school in the United States is pecu-In its activity and influence it may be said sense it would be accused of hostility toward the Constitution of the republic. The whole problem may be reduced to the ques-tion: To whom belongs the right to develop the intellect of the American youth? In whose interest should it be developed? In short, whose

claim on the intellect of the American youth is stronger, that of the republic or that of a Church or creed? The answer unconditionally is: The In view of this fact, there is no valid reason for the continuance of the parochial school, and at-tendance at the public school should be made ompulsory on every child of whatever denomina-

No exceptions should prove this rule Such action would be highly beneficial to every one concerned. Not only would the standard of education be raised, but greater tolerance, religious, racial and social, would ensue. Parochial schools exist for the express purpose of inculcating religiou beliefs, and the best and most liberal of them foster

The education of the American youth should be taught by process of contradistinction. It should consist of elements destined and canable of exhibiting the universe as a rational system in the harmony of all its parts. NEW YORK, Aug. 30. GEORGE A. SCHREINER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer graduate of a Catholic parochial set Brooklyn. It was two years higher in its course of instruction than public schools, and its gradnates are holding responsible places-some lawyers some doctors, others business men. Only a few of these attended high schools.

"F. X. M." would close the doors of the parochial Hardly. As it is they have not accommodation enough for the children outside of the parochial schools. Although hundreds of thousands of dollars are saved to the State annually by these porochial schools, not one cent do they receive from the authorities, but support themselves en-

CONTESTE AUG. BL.

NINETT-NINE.

THE \$50,000 000 AMENDMENT.

Its Advocates Disclaim Any Intention to

Hide Their Project. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reference to your editorial, "Fifty Million Amendment," yesterday, permit me to say that this is the final step in the comprehensive plan of highway improvement, and like all the rest, comes up merely as permissive, and brings before the forum of the people the "Shall we continue paying as we go, in this economic reform, or more wisely extend that principle absolutely, so that those who come after and equally share in the improvement shall help bear the bur-

Unless we have some such amendment we are held to an annual investment of \$1,000,000 on the part of the State in its cooperation in main highway improvement, and it must be for a long time rather fragmentary, while paratively severe. On the part of the State in dollars and cents, it is merely a question whether its \$1,000,000 a year shall effect the comprehensive system within the decade. The State's cash expenditure is to be \$25. 000,000. For the other \$25,000,000 it is to lend its credit to its subdivisions.

This proposed amendment merely allows the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, to enact such statutes as may seem to them fit when the local people, likewise by their representatives in their county legislature, have voted for that for which they will have to pay share that for which they will have to pay share and share alike. This is a brake on undue progress, and insures local watchfulness equal to the State's, which shall insure wholesome results—"the thing hath a thousand eyes"—and in that differs from the canal referendum. In this way we neither vote the whole sum, as for the waterways, nor do we require the whole people to vote every time we break the \$1,000,000 mark, and thus permissively preserving local initiative or option and absolute home rule, we perfect wholesale highway development under a scheme as wise, well balanced, elastic and comprehensive as the Constitution itself.

The pressure and temper of "the friends of the canal" made possible that sole referendum in 1903—and last year there was a Presidential election. In the interval several propositions have matured deemed worthy by a majority of the Legislature of submission to the people. That is the situation. At any rate, there has been no intent on the part of the good roads advocates to smother or veil their cause. We would rather prefer a full hearing. JOHN A. COLLIER WRIGHT. and share alike. This is a brake on undue

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

Not So Desperately Bad as Some Victims Would Make It Appear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As th happy medium in everything, methinks it might not be amiss to invoke it this time in re the New York "cop," as the gamins call him. Is the devil York "cop," as the gamina can him. Is the deviation of the copy of the control of the copy of the copy

ide of the picture? The deeds of bravery performed by our police almost daily have given them a record that the and New Yorkers generally feel proud of. An isolated case of clubbing new and then by an over-zealous officer is no diagrace to the force as a whole. Instead of looking for flaws in the Finest, they deserve our meed of praise usually. We have an element in certain parts of our city that needs the hand of iron and club of lignum vites, and we can shut our eyes if the "cops" do get a little over-strenuous sometimes. When one keeps within the law he need have no fear of the alleged "bru tality" some people talk about. But we to the evildoer; he generally gets all that's coming to

Perhaps it may be admitted that the club i somewhat too freely used; but that is probable caused by an undue baste on the part of the office to bring hostilities to a close, or in the interests of an early peace, as it were. If the custom of carrying the club in the hand were abolished perhap the incentive to hit a head or something with i would disappear also. Some foreigners think i an amusing and aggressive sight to see the Gothan an amusing and aggressive sight to see the dottam policeman swinging his locust as he patrols his boat; but we are inured to it and don't see anything strange in it. Still, it might serve the purpose just as well if the billy was put away somewhere out of sight, but handy, as is the rule in some Eu-

ropean cities.

It is up to Mr. McAdoo to see about that, espe cially as we are having so many new wrinkles im ported specially for the force. But apart from this little weakness the New York policeman is generally all right if you keep within the law an outside his reach. "Evil to him who evil thinks." BROOKLYN, Aug. 29. W: L. DOOLSY.

Growing Greatness of Hoke Smith. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In fulfilment of your duty to inform the public of the high re gard in which the Hon. Hoke Smith is held by his fellow citizens of Georgia, the following dialogue which seems to have slipped your watchful eyes will be of interest.

Mr. Smith has had for some years in his small a colored gentleman who answers to the name Jackson, and who is an observing and disc ting man. Some weeks since Jackson met in the street in Atlanta a friend of his, also colored, and after some preliminary remarks about the weather after some preliminary remarks about the weather the conversation turned to the absorbing topic of Mr. Smith's greatness. Jackson was uncompromis-ing in his views on this question, and without healtation declared Mr. Smith to be the greatest man that ever lived. His friend demurred, mying:
"Surely you don't consider Mr. Smith a greater
man than Abe Lincoln?" Jackson answered "I certainly do." The friend essayed another opinion— that Mr. Smith could not be classed with George Washington and surely wasn't a greater man But Jackson declared that "indeed he was." The friend, somewhat taken aback by Jackson

The Friend, Supewhat taken access by Jackson's positive declarations, pulled himself together, and with the air of a man who has found a clincher, said: "Well, anyway. Mr. Smith isn't a greater man than God." Then Jackson, assuming his most dignified attitude, deliberately responded: "Mister Smith

is a very young man yet."

Do your advices from Georgia show that the people of that State place the same estimate as does Jackson on Mr. Smith's greatness? NEW YORK, Aug. 81. TRUTE SEEKER.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SW: They must be doing things in Texas! A friend newspaper man in that State in a letter to the writer said recently: "Texas is growing by leaps and bounds. It will rest of the South that they cannot be named in the same year. Around Fort Worth the growth is little short of magical. The great ranches, which which roamed at will, are being out up into farms, and the way men, women and children are moving on them is a caution. Where a 24 yearing used to roam at will, now a 350 bale of cotton is grown every year, or an equivalent in wheat or oats corn. Fort Worth is going ahead steadily, but is not so much the town as the country that inter-ests me, as the growth of the country makes the growth of the town sure. There needs to be a lot of missionary work done here. The people are smart as whipe in some things, but leaden dull in others. They do not know the value of their re sources. There are some chances right arounders that would amase you if you understo

them. One of the best daily newspapers in this State has a net profit of from \$100,000 to \$175,000 a year. And thus it goes all along the line. New towns are springing up everywhere, and while the om is scarcely known at home it is pro ducing results that are staggering."

CHARLES THOMAS LOGAR,
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Kansan's Claim to Distinction

From the Topeka Mad and Breese. The undersigned claims the distinction of, being the eighth husband of the most married woman in Kansas. She has never seen any of them dead
—she or they being divorced. We are not living
together, having separated last fall, but we have
had no divorce. If any one can beat that record

> L. C. WEALSY, Hlawaths, Kan. The Famine of Peace.

The rippling grain on Russian fields Waves yellow in the sun; The home returning soldier wields The stelle for the gun.

The rice grows ripe in fair Japan,
Her hardy sons to keep;
And homeward comes each fighting man The harvest wealth to resp. The happy wives and mothers smile And laughing children prate;

Prom Russia's steppes to Nippon's lale The feasts of welcome walt.

From east to west, from north to south Shall Plenty fill the lands— Save only where with empty mouth The hungry cannon stands, McLansoures Wite

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL.

The Comparative Advantages of Princeton and Philadelphia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the letter of T. N. E., in reply to my protest against the transfer of the armynavy football geme from Philadelphia Princeton, permit me to say that if T. N. E considers the Princeton inn a satisfactory substitute for the Bellevue-Stratford he has an undoubted right to his opinion. That an undoubted right to his opinion. That epinion is not mine, however. Also, if he considers the railway facilities of Frinceton equal to those of Philadelphia in the matter of handling large crowds of people, he is likewise entitled to that belief. Many of us, however, who have attended baseball and football games at Princeton, made our luncheons off sandwiches from the Princeton inn, and waited an hour or two at the aiding for the homeward bound train, will come to the conclusion that T. N. E. is either very easily satisfied or has had an unusually fortunate experience.

satisfied or has had an unusually fortunate experience. In regard to the "poor taste" in discussing strictly service matters in the public press I entirely agree with T. N. E. As a general rule it is a mistake. It is too much like washing one's dirty linen in public. But circumstances alter cases. In this particular case it seemed desirable, for several important reasons not necessary to mention, to bring out conspicuously the fact that the transfer of the football game from Philadelphia to Princeton was engineered by a small coterie of officers, entirely on their own responsibility, that there was no general demand for any change, and that the prevalent feeling throughout the two services, so far as I have been able to learn, is one of disapproval. It seemed desirable to bring out this fact, even at the sacrifice of a little "good taste." Good taste is an excellent thing: but the truth, where the two conflict, is generally better. In cases of fog, either physical or mental, there is nothing quite so potent as a little SUN light.

Atlantic Citt, Aug. 20. ATLANTIC CITY, AUE. 20.

To the Editor of The SUN-Sir: 1 noticed in the accounts given of the declaration to the effect that the envoys might now re-pair to Washington and there sign the treaty to be known henceforth as the treaty of

Allow me to protest against this. In the first place, there already exists a memorable treaty between England and the United States known as the Treaty of Washington. This treaty prevented the war which was threatening over the Alabama claims con-troversy. It was drawn up in 1871 in Washington and laid down certain very important rules of international law to which all nations now conform. Ought it not be a matter of patriotism to remember the name of one of our own greatest treaties? Besides, should treaty of Washington, what an empty title treaty about has been keenly watched by all the civilized world, and all eyes have been centered on Portsmouth. With that town the treaty will always be identified, call it by whatever name you will, and therefore in the name of patriotism and common sense I say call the treaty by the name of Ports-CHARLES TROWBRIDGE

mouth. CHA To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the midst of Russian jubilation and Japanese disappointment some facts stand out clearly: 1. The Czar was willing to sacrifice his soldiers rather than pay a sum of Mikado was willing to give up this money

2. The world gives Japan the credit of magnanimity in making peace as well as of courage in waging war. 3. The Mikado knew the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance when he let Russia

4. Japan was first in war, is first in peace and has a place in the hearts of the world.

5. America is in honor bound now to give Japan a free hand. CHARLES S. HARTWELL. HIRAM, Me., Aug. 81.

New York County Political Calendar Sept. 19-Primaries.

Oct. 5—Democratic city convention.
Oct. 6—Republican city convention.
Oct. 6—First day of registration. Oct. 9-Bronx borough Tammany con Oct. 9-Republican Assembly conventions.

Oct. 9-Tammany Municipal Court con-Oct. 10-Second day of registration. Oct. 10-Republican Aldermanic conven

Oct. 10-Tammany Assembly conventions Oct. 11-Republican Municipal Court con-Oct. 12-Tammany county convention

Oct. 12-Manhattan borough Tammany Oct. 12-Bronx borough Republican con-Oct. 13-Manhattan borough Republican

Oct. 13-New York county Republican Oct. 14-Third day of registration.

Oct. 16-Fourth and last day of registration. Nov. 7-Election day.

A Rejeinder by Father Shanley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "W. H. W." in yesterday's SUN takes exception to my statement that the medal struck by

H. W." In yesterday's SUN takes exception to my statement that the medal struck by Gregory XIII. in commemoration of the deliverance of Charles IX. from a Huguenot conspiracy does not prove that Rome was associated with the messacre of St. Bartholomew. He cites an insortpiton from some medal "which lies before" him, and subjoins that "Rome was associated with the massacre of St. Bartholomew so far as to approve it with a medal.

This is a mere quibble. The obvious meaning of my statement is that the medal struck by Gregory does not prove that "the Church incited the massacre of St. Bartholomew," as "M. E." of Montrose, Pa., the originator of the controversy, contended, nor does it bear out Mr. Goldwin Smith in his statement that Rome was not clear of the business.

The medal is no proof that Rome was associated with the massacre in the sense of inciting it. It was struck to commemorate the deliverance of King Charles and his family from a massacre planned by the Huguenots. This is evident from the letter of Gregory to the King and from the terms of the oration of Mureto, who preached on the occasion of the public thanksgiving at Rome.

Danburr, Aug. 29. Walter J. Shanley.

Bed, Book and Cigar. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I put in my oar regarding your comment on the bed, book and cigar proposition I hardly expected to open a controversy, but as I have, I want to de-fend myself just this once and let it go. I'm a subscriber to the bed and book theory—this may subscriber to the bed and book theory—this may satisfy Mr. Whiting—but I still insist that to me the cigar is a solace the bed and book do not supply. The three are a combination hard to beat, and I do not want the added charm of the "night cap," though it may add to the pleasure of many, and I

would not have them leave it out.

Mr. Whiting, with his experience of over seventy
years, is worthy of a hearing. Mine is a very little less than fifty. If bed and book eatisfy him I'm glad. They do me. But the further pleasure of the cigar I shall not resign, nor wear his fireproof bed clothing, and I am in no fear of a premature burning. As to being a healthy invalid, opinions vary. Will only say that for over ten mo have done nothing but read and smoke in bed, eat in bed, write in bed and do what little thinking I can in bed. In that time I have been in a capital bed five months, without putting feet to nospital bed n've montas, without putting leet to the floor until eight days before leaving. Balance of the time I've been in my own bed, except for possibly an hour or two a day, when I have been up in a wheel chair and, for a month past, taken a short walk. I wish I could do more even now to please Mr. Whiting, but it's impossible. So I shall try to enjoy my cigar, my book or magasine and

NORWICE, N. Y., Aug. 31. FRANE L. CARBUTE. An Ungallant Couchant Smoker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE

A book of verses underneath the spread. A Henry Clay, a quart of rye, the head Enturbaned anugly in a cake of ice, O, then might I forget that I am wed! Boston, Aug. 31.

Poetical Place Name. From the Capetown Times.

The voortrekkers had a fine sense of the poetry

The voortrekkers had a line sense of the poetry of things. Up in the Transvaal there is a little place which rejoices in the name of Waachteen-beitjebeideboschfontein. It is a name which speaks of leisure; whose gentle invitation to the thirst-traveler to rest a little by the brook beneath the of shade of the tree calls up at eace the though